

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

NO 44

Rough on Populists.

Judge Goodwin of Salt Lake, handles the Populist party without gloves in the following editorial from the Tribune:

"The Populist party grew out of the old Granger party. The Granger party was simply a greenback party. It did not believe in either gold or silver as the best money, but believed that all troubles could be cured by paper money, with only the faith of the nation behind it and the printing press in good order. The Populist party is the direct and lineal descendant of the old party. It has all its aims in its creed, and, while it shouts for free silver, its great champion in congress last winter offered a resolution demonetizing both gold and silver. Beyond that, it is a free trade party, as was carried out by all the votes of the members on the Wilson bill. Senator Stewart was a Republican for many and many a year. He led the attack on the Republican party two years ago in Nevada. When General Weaver went to Virginia City, Senator Stewart declared one day that he could not subscribe to General Weaver's party because of the heresies of the platform, especially on the subject of the tariff. Within a week he was shouting for it, and more than that, in his own peculiar, generous way, was charging that every one who did not believe as he did had been bought by Wall street gold. If we remember rightly, the Populist in Nevada two years ago would not admit that they were Populists, but only silver men. But when Senator Stewart, an old Republican, being elected by that party, had a chance to kill the Wilson Gorman bill in the senate, to kill it as dead as a smelt, he dodged the vote. We are not saying this to ruffle the feelings of our sensitive friends over in Nevada, but just to point out where they all get when they start off on a tangent, and we tell them the Populist party in the East is not a free silver party; that is, silver is not an important article of their faith; they are a free trade, greenback, anti-railroad party, believing that the country should go into the banking business to loan them money whenever they get in trouble. The gospel of discontent was made into a platform, and they adopted it, and the result is they have no elements of endurance within their party, no elements of perpetuity. They are a fungus that grew out of hard times, and they will disappear with the return of prosperity."

From Harqua Hala.

Everything is running along as usual in the great mining camp on Harqua Hala. The mill is running in full blast and there is gold in abundance.

Within the last week several miners have left the camp with their hard earned money, and it reports are true, with plenty of gold taken from the mine without the knowledge of the members of the company. Some were caught with bottles of the yellow metal. Two bottles of gold were taken from the cabins of two miners. Of course nothing was said to mar the happiness of the company. This may account for the shortage of the gold output for this company has been from \$10,000 to \$20,000 short of Mr. Hubbard's clean-ups and this company has doubted the amount of stamps at work that Hubbard and Bowers had. Of course no assets were shown.—Phoenix Republican.

The mine way up on the summit of the Huachuclas being worked for the glory of the Lord and the advancement of His cause, by a detachment of the Salvation Army, is turning out large quantities of ore. This is probably the most unique mining camp and outfit in the world. The profits of the mine, after the payment of expenses, go to the treasury of the Salvation Army to aid in the great work of the organization. There are sixteen men at work at the mine, all members of the army, and the religious discipline that is maintained is in marked contrast to the license in speech and conduct that usually prevails in mining camps. The zeal and unselfishness of these men is certainly deserving success.—Vidette.

One Reason for Masculine Tyranny.

A writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer over the signature of Aunt Mary, gives vent to the following cogent ideas:

When a son arrives in a household from his first day of existence he is "our man," and when older, say three years, you mustn't wear those old dresses. You must have pants like papa. Girls and women wear such things. You must go out and ride the horses. The house is not a man's place. To the little girl it is said by both father and (I must acknowledge it) mother, stay in the house, play with dolls and help wash dishes. Although the boy is three or five years older, and is no help to his father in particular, he must not stay to help lighten mamma's labors, because he is to be a man when he is grown, and as sister is to be simply a woman she has no need of fresh air and outdoor exercise. Dwarf her body and constitution. Yes, brain too. Well, because papa and brother are not fit companions out of the house. Just think of it, my dear sisters, that we as a general thing teach our boys to disrespect us and our calling from infancy. God pity father and brother who are so low that our daughters may not take a ramble or romp out of our sight and hearing.

I say, teach your boys to wash, iron, cook, make beds, sweep, cut out and sew at least common wear. Teach girls to bridle, saddle, harness and drive, hoe, trim trees and bushes, help to handle the grain, &c., or, if living in towns or cities, teach one mainly that which you teach the others; teach them the same in general in town or country. Women will be better able to help themselves, and boys or men will be more respectfully appreciative of woman and her sphere. I really wish we had a law to fine and imprison parents, guardians and children of both sexes if at the age of 20 years girls and 21 years boys were not able to perform common duties well.

We then should have less reason for unhappiness in married or single life.

The first year of the operations of the Harqua Hala property by the English syndicate closed June 30, and the report sent to London is quite interesting, besides it shows that mining, when conducted systematically, is a paying proposition. During this first year the mill was closed for three months, so the report is for but nine months' actual run; besides the mill which now drops forty stamps steadily was but a thirty-stamp mill until the extra ten stamps were added May 1, of the present year. The average output has been \$32,000 a month for the year, with a profit after all expenses have been paid of \$20,000 a month. Three dividends were declared during the year that in the aggregate paid 10 per cent on the capital stock employed. The shut down of three months was for the purpose of sinking a new shaft, as the old workings were rather unsafe. The new shaft, 5x7 feet, in that short space of time, was sunk 272 feet, and the expense of this work was all charged to the revenue fund or working expenses. The tons of ore crushed during the nine months was 23,619, and the bullion produced in gold bars was \$291,665. The average value of the ore milled was \$15 per ton, and the cost, including mining, milling, clerical help and all incidental expenses was \$4.04 a ton, leaving a clear profit that is easily estimated. Besides this, the tailings, of which 75,000 tons are now on the dump, are saved for future working by some process yet to be decided upon, as experiments are being made by several processes to determine which will reclaim the greater per cent at the least outlay. Water for this mine is pumped from Harrisburg, six miles away, but as there is a fall of some 350 feet in that distance it requires but little power for pumping.—Ex.

Fishes are without eyelids, properly, so called, and as the eye is at all times washed by the surrounding water, that gland which supplies moisture to the eye is not required and therefore does not exist.

In Italy 30 persons out of every 10,000 are killed by assassins' knives.

Ancient Electricians.

Since the startled discovery that Joseph, in Egypt, was the original single taxer, excessive astonishment need not greet the revelation that the ancient prophet, Moses, was probably the father of electricians. As King Solomon declared, there is nothing new under the sun. The theory that electricity, which this age prides itself upon as its own peculiar glory, is as old as the Ten Commandments, and was well known to the Israelites, if not to the Phoenicians, has been advanced by a biblical student, C. B. Warrand. As Piazzi Smyth has sought to establish the wonderful astronomical genius of the old Egyptians by a thorough investigation of the great pyramid, so Mr. Warrand has brought modern science to bear upon the ark of the covenant and the temple of the ancient Israelites. When Moses built his box for the commandments tablets, he rejected the common cedar and other native woods and chose fir wood, which had to be imported by the Phoenician merchants from the southern part of Europe.

Now, fir happens to be the best known nonconductor among all the great number of various timbers. Furthermore, Moses had this fir box lined inside and outside with beaten gold, thus converting the ark of the covenant into a very expensive, but very perfect, Leyden jar, or storage battery for electricity. Gold is one of the best conductors of electricity. "Edison or Tesla," declares Mr. Warrand, "could not have improved upon Moses' fir and gold box." The carbon in the fir of the ark of the covenant charged the strange battery. Aaron improved upon this by the building of poles 50 ells (150 feet) high. These poles were covered with beaten gold, and gold chains were hung from the poles to the ark—a method by which the prophet secured a complete and powerful electrical connection. His sons were killed, without wounds, or bruises, by fire breaking out of the ark. Investigator Warrand has asserted that in order to deal death from this apparatus Aaron had only to remove the costly camel's hair carpets, which were almost perfect nonconductors of electricity, and make the culprit stand on terra firma. That several members of revolting tribes of Israelites were thus electrocuted is also a matter of record in the Bible. In building the temple Solomon found that copper would do as well as gold. He had the temple covered with copper, and copper water pipes led into the cisterns inside the temple. On the temple, or rather on its roof, a number of gilt spears were placed in vertical positions, from 16 to 24 feet high. All these curious facts may not be convincing, but they certainly compel us to wonder if, after all, some of the laurels of Franklin may not yet be awarded to Moses.—Philadelphia Record.

Flood at Wilcox.

Water ran two feet deep through the town of Wilcox last Saturday night, causing much damage. Judge Monk, receiver of the land office, spent Sunday at Wilcox, and speaking of the flood, he said yesterday: "Early Saturday night there was one of the heaviest rainstorms in the Wilcox country for years. There must have been a big cloudburst in the mountains, for in the midst of all down-pour a great volume of water came from the opening of the canyon not far from the town, and in a little while the streets of Wilcox were rivers."

At one time the whole town was submerged to a depth of nearly two feet. The flood continued till morning. All the adobe buildings, without stone foundations, were rendered unsafe, owing to the action of the water. A number of walls crumbled to pieces. Soto Brothers & Co., the general merchandisers, were heavy losers. A carload of flour was rendered worthless by the water, which was a foot deep through the store. Two thousand dollars will scarcely cover the damage done to their goods.

Judge Nichol's two-story building was badly damaged; and the Masonic lodge, which used the upper story will probably have to secure new quarters, as the structure is in a very shaky condition.—Star.

In South Africa.

Chas. Hunt, a former Comstocker, is back from Johannesburg, South Africa, and to the Examiner says that the lay of the land, the color of the soil and sky, and the temperature remind him of the San Joaquin valley, with the exception that there are no mountains in view. There is a curious outcropping of pebbly quartz for forty miles along the dead level country. This is the famous cropping known as the "reef" in that country, and which we would call a ledge. It is on this that the great gold mines have been discovered. The ledge tips downward at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. In one place the ledge has been reached by a shaft 900 feet deep from the surface. The other shafts and workings are of various depths.

For the ordinary man I do not think the country about Johannesburg promises any better than this country, but experience mining men and certain mechanics can do very well. Managers of mines get on the average \$500 a month, foremen \$250 and shift bosses \$5 a day. Bricklayers, carpenters, masons and mechanics get about \$7 a day, and clerk about \$5.50 or \$3.75. There is a demand for skilled mechanics. As for the actual mining work, that is all done by Kafirs, who work much cheaper than the average intelligent miner can.

Living expenses are considerably higher there than here, so that a man who goes there must keep busy or his expenses will eat up what he makes.

There is a demand for American timber for the mines. The timbers they get are small, usually only three or four inches through, and are worth twenty-five cents a foot of length measure. They have to be put in a mine pretty thick to sustain the weight. The Oregon and Puget Sound timber is just what is wanted there. It can be taken to that country and sold for \$25 a thousand feet at a profit, and it now brings as high as \$60.

There is a great deal of interest in Matabeleland. The new town of Bulawayo, 400 miles from Johannesburg, in Matabeleland, is only a few months old and now numbers 3000 men, with more going in all the time. Most of the men there are Americans. They have good "reef" there already and they call it the Pacific.

It takes a man about a month to find out whether he likes the country or not, and usually at the end of that time he does. Most of the people are English and Dutch. Their ways and, to some extent, their dress are different from ours and it takes a little while to get accustomed to the change. Even Johannesburg, the center of the gold fields, is a very moral place. All the various denominations of churches are represented, and not a saloon in the place is open on Sunday. The Johannesburg authorities are very strict about that.

The Yuma Indian Treaty.

Among the bills which emerged in good order from the present session of congress was one approving a treaty with the Yuma Indians throwing open about 30,000 acres opposite the town of Yuma. Each Indian will receive about five acres to be held in severalty. The rest will be divided into ten-acre lots to be sold at auction after an advertisement by the secretary of the interior for sixty days. The sale will attract a large number of visitors and capitalists from the Eastern States. The Colorado Irrigation Co., whose system will water these lands, will begin operations next month with 150 men and continue without cessation until the work is done, so it is again reported.—Yuma Times.

Silver Dollar Anniversary.

The silver dollar of the United States is almost one hundred years old. Its centennial anniversary will occur on the 15th of the next October.

On the 18th of June, 1794, the bank of Maryland deposited at the Philadelphia mint French coins of the value of \$80,715 for coinage into silver dollars as provided for under the act of 1785. The first of these coins, the first United States silver dollars, were delivered on the 15th of October, 1794. In the lot there were 1573 dollars.—Citrograph.

The First Power Press.

July 28 is the deathday of several celebrated men, notably that of John Walter II. It was under his administration that the London Times abandoned the hand press. On the 29th of November, 1814, that newspaper was printed for the first time by steam power and at the rate of 1100 per hour. The pressmen were so enraged at the innovation that the machine was set up in an adjoining premises where it would be safe from violence.—Boston Journal.

The Enterprise of Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico, tells of the opening of a new turquoise mine in the Burro mountains. It is now owned by H. H. Topakyon "a world-renowned dealer in oriental bric-a-brac and precious stones." He belongs to a firm which does business in Persia, India, Turkey and Egypt, and which has thus in its latest investment joined the more or less fresh accident to the hoary orient. The Enterprise says that four men are at work on the Burro mountain mine, and that the turquoise produced from the surface is of fair color and excellent texture and promises well for a product of extraordinary excellence as soon as depth is attained, where the turquoise has not been exposed to the action of the surface elements. In fact the paper asserts that the turquoise of Grant county is becoming famous for its extraordinary beauty of color, both at home and abroad, and threatens to make the oriental product greener than ever with envy.

Telegrams of the 31st state that deputy marshals from Osage county, Kansas, Thursday brought to Guthrie and lodged in the United States jail a good looking girl dressed in man's attire. They had arrested her on a charge of horse stealing. There was something mysterious about the girl, who refused absolutely to talk of herself. Officers began an investigation. They found that for two years she had been a leader of one of the most daring bands of horse thieves in the territory, and has long baffled the officers who were on the track of the supposed man. She has, unaided, made way with several score of valuable animals. She is Mary Hopkins, the daughter of a well-to-do Kansas farmer, and was at one time a belle of Leavenworth. She left home to become an outlaw, because her parents opposed her marriage to the man of her choice.

The wedding of an heir to the throne is generally a grand affair, and the marriage of the Amir of Afghanistan's eldest son is very elaborate indeed. Criers were sent around Cabul desiring every one to make public rejoicing over the happy event, so the inhabitants have been fixing up shawls and mirrors to decorate the city for the wedding day. The Amir himself sent for cooks, athletes and wrestlers, from Turkestan to entertain the chief officials of the kingdom, whom Abdurrahman is feasting daily. Many prisoners will be freed and taxes reduced in honor of the occasion.



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